

INTIMATIONS

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of March, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon when the subject of Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of February, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following—"

- That the word "two" be substituted for the word "three" in the definition of "The Board" in Article 7.
- That the word "two" be substituted for the word "three" in Article 72.
- That the word "one" be substituted for the word "two" in line one and two of Article 78 and that the word "other" shall be substituted for the word "others" in line two of Article 78 and the word "member" be substituted for the word "members" in line three of Article 78.
- That the word "Director" be substituted for the word "Directors" in Article 77.
- That the word "Director" be substituted for the word "Directors" in line four of Article 79.
- That the word "signature" be substituted for the word "signatures" in lines 1, 2 and 4 of Article 80 and that the word "one" be substituted for the word "two" and the word "Director" for the word "Directors" in line one of Article 83.

"That the words 'hand of one of the Directors' be substituted for the words 'hands of two of the Directors' in line 2 of Article 10."

Dated the 20th day of February, 1918.

By Order of the Board,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the Company.

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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 5th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, Feb. 28, 1918.

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HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Hongkong Club will be held in the above House on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,

E. DES VOEUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong, Mar. 2, 1918.

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THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, Mar. 5, 1918.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Accommodation for First Class Passengers will be provided on the Goods Train leaving Kowloon at 12 Noon, on SATURDAY, 9th instant calling at Taiipo and Sheung Shui.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,

Manager.

Kowloon, 8th March, 1918.

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NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are hereby notified that REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS drawn on 30th February last will begin on 1st March, 1918.

Payments in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the Branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely: 36, 74, 23, 37, 41, 51, 53, 57, 77, 89, 90, is a drawn bond.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs.

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INTIMATIONS

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Agents.

Hongkong, Mar. 6, 1918.

214

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-MUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places, and Winners, also Cash Sweep Ticket Holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, the 4th March, 1918, until 25th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Accountants to the Hongkong Jockey Club.

Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of A. R. MARTY, REVE SALES, Successors, has as from the 15th February, 1918, sold to Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE & Co., the SS. "HANOI" which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Haiphong, and also the right to use the name of A. R. MARTY, Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise.

The business will hereafter be carried on by Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE & Co., No. 4, Queen's Building, Telephone 950.

P. A. LAPICQUE & Co.

MAISON, A. R. MARTY,

REVE SALES, Successors.

Hongkong, Mar. 5, 1918.

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HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICE.

THE TEA DANCE which was to be held on FRIDAY next, the 8th inst., is CANCELLED.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

Hongkong, Mar. 5, 1918.

207

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Central Location

ALL ELECTRICAL TRAMPS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373

Telegraph Address.

J. WITCHELL,

Manager.

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED CHINESE, having knowledge of Import, Export, Shipping, Insurance and Correspondence is open for engagement.

Address to—

"WORKER,"

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Mar. 6, 1918.

212

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all Tastes.

OXFORD SAUSAGE.

UMBERIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

LIVER "

HOLLOM HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

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GARRICK CIGARETTES

HIGHEST GRADE CIGARETTES and TOBACCO



Smokers of GARRICK SMOKING MIXTURE are always sure of a cool and refreshing smoke.

Acknowledged by the consumer to stand alone for purity and charm of flavour.

GARRICK CIGARETTES are always the same, always good, always satisfying.

They possess a most pleasant flavour and are unquestionably the best Virginia Cigarette manufactured.



OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

ALWAYS THE SAME,
ALWAYS AS GOOD
AND

ALWAYS ENJOYED
BY SMOKERS OF
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

GARRICK
SMOKING
TOBACCO

A COOL AND REFRESHING SMOKE.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

THE ROAD TO INDIA AND BRITAIN'S PLANS.

The surrender of Jerusalem and the consequent strengthening of British power and prestige in the Middle East will have a chastening effect on the politicians of the "Hamburg to Bagdad" policy. It was a policy which attracted a vast number of adherents, men who recognized at an early stage of the war that Germany was bound to suffer immeasurable losses in her overseas trade and by the deprivation of markets in which she could replenish her exhausted supplies of raw material. Men of the calibre of Dr. Paul Rohrbach affected to see in an extension of German influence towards the East more than a compensation for any losses she might incur overseas, but above all they saw in it a means of securing the British preponderance in those regions and a policy which would eventually tend towards the dislocation of British power in India.

There is an interesting article in the "Kölnische Zeitung," headed "The Road to India," in which German ambitions and the underlying fear that they will remain unfulfilled, are blended in a rather discordant whole. Some passages from this article are well worth quoting. It is an article full of faint nonsense, but appearing in the "Kölnische" it is clearly an effort made with a purpose, and behind it are doubtless men of some importance.

First of all, we are told, that the German Empire, rising in accordance with the dynamic laws of nature, has filled Britain with concern for the safety of her world-empire and the security of her sea-lordship. This is really the secret of England's participation in the war. She would smash the German attack on the greater imperial interests, destroy Germany's naval power, and rob her of her colonies.

HISTORICAL NECESSITY. We are next informed that Germany's Oriental policy rests on "Historical necessity." We are informed that the political ambition which has Bagdad as its object is as old as Pagan and Charlemagne. One can see that it rests, moreover, on the "geographical line" of the existing group of Powers—whatever this may mean. At various periods during the past 1,500 years attempts have been made to link up the Orient with Germany, but until now the necessary power has been lacking. That Germany has taken the opportunity of securing the assistance of Turkey in the realization of her aims is only natural. Equally natural is it that England should regard this movement as aggressive. For, if successful, it would create an axis on the Persian Gulf, and thereby, we are told, she makes an important step forward in her equality of rights at sea with England. England would be threatened in her dominion of the Indian Ocean, and this she would not tolerate for an instant. It is here, therefore, that the vital interests of the two Empires clash with elemental force. Germany must gain an entrance to the Persian Gulf if she is not to be cut off from the trade of the world, and if she is not to make the feeling of her population dependent on the favour of England. And England cannot permit an entrance to the Gulf without seeing her domination at sea diminished, the domination which secures to her her great power. England sees this quite well, and hence her attitude. She knows that almost all her Asiatic and African possessions serve

only as a glacis for India, the costliest jewel in the British crown. BRITAIN'S LAND ROUTE. It is in pursuit of this policy of securing her Eastern Dominions that Britain desires an overland road to India. This idea is an old one, and has not its origin in this war. It took shape after the occupation of Egypt. Much has been written lately about the importance of Egypt for Britain, but it is necessary to add, says the "Kölnische" writer, that the occupation of that country was a necessity if England set store on commanding the seaway to India after the opening of the Suez Canal.

The land way was also a necessity, and Britain, made wise by her Colonial experiences, began to secure the adhesion of the spiritual chief of Islam by an adroit expenditure of gold. It was undoubtedly an adroit policy. The Arab population was irritated by the actions of the Turkish Nationalists, and Britain agitated against the "Kuransians," posing as the liberator of the Arab tribes from the thralldom of the Turk. And, besides, they would make of the desert of Arabia a flourishing garden like unto Egypt. The British, moreover, played on the string of an Arabic Khilifa.

Then, we are told, came the necessity of a military occupation of Mesopotamia, and finally the necessity of controlling and securing those portions of Persia through which the future road to India would lead.

NO ARRANGEMENT POSSIBLE. The writer proceeds to examine how far this British policy has been successful. The first tangible result was the defection of the Sherif Hussein and his appointment as an Arabian King dependent on the grace of England. Mesopotamia has been occupied as far as it is necessary for the fulfilment of British plans, and Southern Persia has been firmly incorporated.

The conclusion of the writer is peculiarly interesting. "One day," he writes, "we shall have an arrangement with England about Belgium and other purely European questions. But we shall never arrive at an agreement on any question which encroaches on the integrity of British Colonial possessions, still less on any question which touches the connection between Britain and India, the vertebral column of British world-power. If therefore we do not solve the Orient question militarily, even though we beat England to her knees, the last concession which Britain would make would be the yielding up of Arabia and Mesopotamia. It is thus that the British think about the road to India; The

future will show whether the Germans are mature enough to pursue a policy which will get us back Mesopotamia. Victory will go to that nation whose broadest sections of people recognize the necessity of the national demands. A large part of the British working classes know what the British Colonies mean for them. May the day soon come when the broadest masses of our people will possess understanding of German foreign policy."

THE CHINESE DIFFERENCES. MR. E. S. LITTLE'S EFFORTS TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT.

Mr. E. S. Little, who was successful in bringing about a settlement in 1911 between the southerners and Yuan Shih-kai, is at present making efforts for a settlement of the present differences between the north and the south. His task is undoubtedly a big one, but there is every prospect of it being successful.

Mr. Little has suggested that a conference be held, say in Shanghai, and has placed himself in communication with the President and all the Chief Tsuchuns. He has received in reply a letter from the Shanghai Tsuchun Ching and an appreciative telegram from the King of Szechuan. Both these Tsuchuns express their earnest desire to see an early settlement of the differences between the north and the south, but say that it is "up to the President to decide."

So far no reply has been received from the President, but one is daily expected. Mr. Little has also been in communication with Mr. Tsen Chen-tsun, who is now in Shanghai, and who guarantees that the southerners will be represented at the proposed conference, and that he has "full power" to act on their behalf. The Chinese press, it is worthy of note, is giving cordial support to the movement, articles on the question appearing in the papers almost every day—Shanghai Mercury.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering First and Second Editions; Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

ADDRESSES: ENQUIRIES TO THE CHIEF MANAGER

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON

Branch No. 6.

THE DIRECTIONS OF DOCK & SHIP BUILDERS AS FOLLOWS:

NAMES OF DOCK & SHIP	LENGTH ON KWH DOCK	ENTRANCE DEPTH AT BERADRA	DEPTH OF DOCK AT SPRING TIDE	USE OF DOCK
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	175	17' 6" (5' 2" min)	17'	7' 6" (5' 2" min)
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	215	17' 6" (5' 2" min)	17'	7' 6" (5' 2" min)
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	215	17' 6" (5' 2" min)	17'	7' 6" (5' 2" min)
Platform, No. 1, Kowloon	215	17' 6" (5' 2" min)	17'	7' 6" (5' 2" min)
Platform, No. 2, Kowloon	215	17' 6" (5' 2" min)	17'	7' 6" (5' 2" min)
TAL-KOH-TSUI				
Shanghai Dock	415	17' 6" (5' 2" min)	17'	7' 6" (5' 2" min)
ABERNATHY				
Hong Dock, Kowloon	415	17' 6" (5' 2" min)	17'	7' 6" (5' 2" min)
Landau Dock	415	17' 6" (5' 2" min)	17'	7' 6" (5' 2" min)

ADDRESSES: ENQUIRIES TO THE CHIEF MANAGER

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INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers
High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL

INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO:
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

A Great Factor in Food Economy.



Pure, full-cream milk enriched with all the nutritive extracts of selected malted barley and wheat in powder form. Every particle is wholesome, is kept absolutely fresh, and there is absolutely no waste. The addition of hot or cold water instantly forms a delicious food beverage so highly nutritious and so easily digested that it is advantageously replaced in the diet of those who require more digestive effort, yet at the same time it supplies better nutritive value. It is therefore economical in all respects and suits all ages.

READY IN A MOMENT BY STIRRING BRISKLY IN HOT OR COLD WATER ONLY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

Accept no substitute. There is nothing "just as good."

IN THREE SIZES, 1/8, 2/8, and 11/- (IN ENGLAND) OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MILLION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY,
the 9th March, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at The Kowloon Railway Station, AN ASSORTMENT OF STORES.

As follows:—

Lamp Glasses, Filters, Carpenters Tools, 4 Sets of Mule Harness, Metallic Taps, (various lengths), Iron Bolts and Nuts, Shutter Fastenings, Gauge Glasses, Sockets, Brass Cocks, Valves, &c., &c., Asbestos, India Rubber and Packings, a quantity of Plumbago, Cera Wax, Prussian Blue, Pumice Stone, &c., &c., Electric Fittings and Sundries.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view Friday, 8th March.
Catalogues also obtained from the Station Master Kowloon.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1918. 171

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,
the 19th March, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A CONSIGNMENT OF

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,
Comprising:—

Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 6, 1918. 210

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Firm of Messrs. POYARD LOWRIE & CO., to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 25th March, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m., at Ma-tao-ko, Kowloon City Road, A QUANTITY OF

SECOND-HAND CONTRACTORS' PLANT.

Two 15-ft. Invariable vertical double crank compound self-condensing twin series direct action centrifugal pumping engines (one left hand and one right hand) steam cylinders 30 in. by 24 in. 15 in. stroke with the necessary fittings and suction and delivery pipes for a lift of about 90 feet.

Two Gates Rock and Ore Breakers (Allis Chalmers Co.) one No. 6 right angle style and one No. 3 right angle style with revolving screens, concaves, siners and fittings.

One 30 in. by 10 in. Blake Crusher (Fraser & Chalmers) with manganese jaw plates.

Two Taylor's patent 1 yard Concrete Mixers with Steel Framing and fittings, various and spare gear.

One 6 in. Double Cylinder Manchester Pump by Pearey & Co. and 15 in. cylinders 14 in. stroke with suction and delivery pipes about 90 ft.

One 18 H.P. double cyl. Robey Portable Engine with usual fittings and mounting.

One 5 in. Belt-driven Centrifugal Pump with suction and delivery pipes about 78-80 ft.

Also

A quantity of Steel Wire Rope, Old Metal, &c.

On view from 10th March.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1918. 172

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

TUESDAY,
the 19th March, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A CONSIGNMENT OF

TEAK WOOD, AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CUPBETTS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen with 6-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, &c.

Also

Several Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few 10 ft. Fire Brasses, &c.

And

One three quarter size BILLIARD TABLE with Accessories.

One Small BILLIARD TABLE with Balls.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Mar. 6, 1918. 211

FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak.

Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 185

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A CONSIGNMENT OF

MOTOR YACHT

Built 1916, had very little usage, Hull Teakwood, Length, water-line 29' 9"; over all 30' Beam 7' Draft 3' Motor "Scipio", Heavy duty 14 H.P. Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories. Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 37

TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 43 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 3003

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed house in Kowloon. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
400, LTD.
Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, August 24, 1917.

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
30 cents each
Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at
The China Mail, Ltd.
5 Wyndham Street.

THE GRESSON STREET TRAGEDY.

STATEMENT BY THE PRISONER.

At the Magistrate's Court yesterday after all the evidence for the Crown had been tendered, the Magistrate informed the prisoner that he would be tried at the Supreme Court on the 18th inst., adding, "If you want to say anything you are at liberty to say it and I will take it down, and what I take down the Judge will read. If you do not want to say anything you can keep quiet."

Prisoner intimated a wish to make a statement in the witness-box.

The Magistrate:—You will be asked questions if you give evidence in the witness-box.

Prisoner said he wished to give evidence in the witness-box. Prisoner was then sworn. He said: My name is Ng Hing, and I am a business man in the country; I am a fishmonger. My business is in Lak Lau, which is in Shun Tak. The name of the firm is Kui Choi. My sister-in-law is the head of the firm. I came to Hongkong in the 8th month of last year. After I came to Hongkong, I went to Yau-mai.

The Magistrate:—Have you left the Colony since you arrived here?

Prisoner:—I wish the Magistrate to take down as I say. I went to Shanghai, also, for a time on the 13th of November. I then went to Canton. I came back from Canton in the early part of the eleventh month, and went back again there, returning on the 19th of January. When I came back I went to live in the first floor of No. 6, Gresson Street, the place where the shooting of the Inspectors took place. I did not stay there before; I was staying along with my elder brother, Ng Min. On the morning of the 22nd of January, when the police came into the building, I was present there. I was standing there when the police came in. I do not know the time, as I had no watch with me.

The Magistrate:—Will you tell me what happened?

Prisoner:—I was standing near the partition, and Ng Min and another man were lying across the bed. The Inspector and two other constables came in. We were all searched by the Inspector. He gave me a jacket, and the Inspector asked me to put on my coat. He then asked me to put on his pair of shoes. After having put on his coat he sat on the side of the bed. I was searched by the man who said his arm had been injured (Sun Tai). I pointed to the long coat, which was hanging on the wall, and said: "The long coat is mine." The Inspector gave me the long coat to put on. The third man, who was lying on the bed, got up and said: "Let me put on my coat as well." He then put on his coat. The Inspector asked them what they had. Ng Min made a motion with his hand and said nothing. The Inspector struck him down with a stick. The third man, who had got up from the bed, put his hand into a black box and fired a shot outside. The bullet struck Sun Tai's hand. Ng Min sprang to the box to take possession of it. The Inspector also attempted to take possession of it. Sun Tai caught me by my collar, and I was then shot in the chest by a shot which came from the direction of the bed. Sun Tai ran, and I followed him. I fell downstairs as I ran. After walking for about fifty paces I received a shot in the mouth. I laid down and a detective dragged me out to the Praya. He asked me where I came from and I said "Shun Tak." He asked me where it was and I said "Lak Lau." He asked me my surname. I said it was Ng, and I gave my age as 23 years. He felt my coat; I had 33 odd. He asked: "Anybody up on the floor?" I said there were four men and women. He got a rickshaw and I was taken to the station. I had no revolver with me. I did not see Inspector O'Sullivan or Sergeant Clarke shot. I do not know the third man. He was a friend of my brother, and is the man who died in Hospital when I was there. That is all I wish to say.

The Magistrate:—Who was the fourth man who ran away with your brother?

Prisoner:—I did not see his face at the time. But four of us were sitting in the building. No; there were only three of us.

The Magistrate:—Sun Tai says you tried to get something out of the box yourself?

Prisoner:—No; Sun Tai is telling lies. I will stick to my statement even if I have to be shot now. Sun Tai was catching hold of my collar at the time, and I was unable to move.

The Magistrate:—There were two European officers shot. How many Europeans did you see?

Prisoner:—I saw only one European Inspector and two detectives. I did not see Sergeant Clarke at all.

The Magistrate:—Have you any witness to call?—Prisoner:—No.

The Magistrate:—Then on this charge you stand committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court. With regard to the murder which was committed in December, you will be remanded from week to week.

PLAGUE AT SINGAPORE.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

At a meeting of the Singapore Municipal Commission held on February 32nd, the Deputy President, stated that there had been 56 cases of plague in the Colony between January 12th and February 21st.

Dr. Glennie, the Medical Officer of Health, addressing the Commission on the subject, said there had been some amount of scare in town about the plague cases, probably because they got so little of it there. At the beginning of the year there was no plague in the town. It started in a quiet way about Jan. 12 but did not amount to anything till Jan. 27. It was since then that most of the cases had occurred. Previous to that there were five cases. Dr. Glennie drew attention to a map of Singapore on which was marked the localities in which cases occurred, the plague line and also the humidity and temperature lines. There had been two chief foci of cases, one in North East Quay on the north side of the river, the other more or less along Cross Street from South Bridge Road, along Cecil Street and Cheong Hong Lim Street. It was difficult to say why the course of the cases had been like this. He had mentioned that plague was spread by rats but in addition they wanted other conditions to make it lively as it were, for it was more or less dormant here, and now and again the plague bacillus and the flea became more active. In comparing the temperature chart they would see the average humidity about 75-80 and the temperature about both in degrees, say 80-85. Now both moisture and temperature had their effects on the liveliness of the flea and the humidity went up and the temperature came down, conditions which favoured the activity of the flea and the bacillus. They would see that for some time the two lines of humidity and temperature had been approaching each other and he was hopeful that these conditions were disappearing.

He described the precautions which were being taken. Rats, he said, did not seem to be exceedingly numerous in Singapore, and the signs were very hopeful as to getting rid of them. Another thing which was helpful was that he had now got in hospital seven or eight cases of plague. He had found in previous epidemics of small-pox and cholera that the more cases got into hospital the quicker the epidemic went away. The cases of plague in hospital all appeared to be doing well. Fortunately the majority of these bubonic plague which they had had were bubonic, which was more easily recognised than pneumonia or septicaemia. There had been six cases of septicaemia and one of bubonic. The only form which was infectious from person to person was the pneumonia. The septicaemic form was very difficult to detect.

SINGAPORE'S DEATH RATE.

The speaker mentioned that there were six cases of plague in September last, three in October, three in November, two in December, twelve in January and 44 up to the 21st Feb. That were two cases under suspicion that day. The death rate of the town last year was as follows:—January, 1917, 30.78; February, 30.27; March, 32.83; April, 34.28; May, 37.75; June, 38.73; July, 38.50; August, 38.58; September, 38.80; October, 38.50; November, 38.81; December, 34.38. The annual rate was 35.75. Last month the rate was 39.28. There was nothing very extraordinary in these figures. It might have been that more people died of plague than they got hold of, but from the figures he did not think that many had died of plague. The chief causes of death were phthisis, malarial fever and beri-beri, and this had been the case for years. Dysentery appeared to be less than it used to be. As regards the question of the general health of the town, it was probable that there were a good many more people in Singapore than the figures of population allowed for. The population did not increase in a natural manner, and it was very seldom that they found the births greater than the deaths. With people coming and going, as they did here it was quite possible that the figures on which they based the death rate were not as large as they ought to be. There was no similar place for purposes of comparison, but in the case of Colombo, Madras and to some extent Calcutta the death rate had been rather on the increase. He did not want to call the death rate of Singapore satisfactory, but he did not think it was unsatisfactory. They might like to see a few more doctors here, but at present he did not notice how they were to get them. There might possibly be more supervision with regard to the cleansing of the town, but they were working in difficult circumstances when they were told to worry people as little as possible.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this Balm and you will become acquainted with its qualities and you will never want for it again. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real red blood and plenty of it. He has WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

It makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

ALL CHEMISTS and Storekeepers sell it.

Price, \$1.25 and 50c.

WAR BOND PRIZES IN LONDON.

We take the following paragraphs from a London contemporary:—

YEAR-OLD BABY WINS 2 WAR BOND PRIZES.

FATHER WINS £10 AND SECURES £350.

A year-old baby whose name was entered as Miss L. J. Harrison, Stafford Road, Walsall, Guydon, was a lucky winner of two prizes in Messrs. Selfridge's War Bond scheme.

The child's father bought two £5 bonds in the name of his daughter. One of them won the first prize of £300 in the 23 series, and the other secured a consolation prize of £50.

Other £500 prizes were won by Messrs. A. and C. Black, publishers, of Soho-square; the Avon Cold Storage Company, Bristol; a Walsall farmer and a resident of Newark, Messrs. Black and the Avon Company also won £50 consolation prizes.

Mrs. S. Cunningham, of Alderman-hill, Palmer's Green, secured £250 and two further prizes of £50 each. Another member of the same family won £50. Mr. Z. Kisch, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, gained £200.

Amongst other London winners of £50 prizes were Mr. A. Newman, Albemarle-road, Beckenham; Mr. G. Joplin, Uxbridge-road; Mr. A. J. Paget, Compton-road, Winchmore Hill; Mrs. A. F. Mosely, Kilmarston-avenue, Norbury; Mr. E. M. Lee, Sutherland-avenue, N.W. LORD MAYOR SUPERINTENDS THE DRAWING AT HARRODS.

The Lord Mayor on Saturday superintended the drawing for the winners of Messrs. Harrods War Bond Prize Scheme. He congratulated the firm on the success of their patriotic enterprise, and pointed out that every penny of the expenses involved in addition to the £1,000 guineas, had been borne by them. The subscription amounted to nearly £2,000,000.

Two little girls, the twin daughters of Sheriff Blades, assisted the Lord Mayor in making the draw, and a crimson coated Testmaster repeated the winning numbers.

The winning numbers of the vouchers were:—

First Prize (£250), B 85,769.
Second Prize (£100), S 124,102.
Third Prize (£50), B 99,183.
Fourth Prize (£25), A 25,230.

There were also forty prizes of £10 each and 101 prizes of £5 each.

VERSATILE POTATO.

CAN APPEAR AT TABLE IN 34 SHAPES.

Thirty-four ways of using potatoes for savoury and sweet dishes were demonstrated by Mr. Charles H. Sear, the cookery expert, at the Ministry of Food, Grosvenor House, London, recently. Pancakes, cheese-cakes, meat pudding, sausage rolls, scones, chocolate biscuits, and buns were among the articles in which potatoes formed at least half the material.

There was also a series of dishes, including puddings and cakes of all kinds, made from biscuit-meal and potatoes. Large quantities of this meal have been lying unsold in the stores of manufacturers, and the Government has decided to take it over and sell it as a substitute for flour. The biscuit-meal will shortly be on sale in grocers' shops at a low figure, probably about 8d. a pound bag.

Mr. Sear explained that for most of the dishes the potatoes needed no special preparation. When used as a substitute for flour the potatoes should be steamed, dried and passed through a sieve.

This is the recipe for potato lemon pudding:—

Box, cooked and sieved potatoes (cold mashed potatoes can be used); 2oz. ground rice, 1½ lb. fat, 1 tablespoonful golden syrup, half a lemon, 1 egg (dried), 1 teaspoonful baking powder, 1 tablespoonful milk. Place potatoes and ground rice in a mixing bowl; make a well in the centre. Grate the rind and squeeze the juice of the lemon; put into the well. Add the syrup, the egg well beaten, the fat melted, and the milk, and beat well together. Add the baking powder and pour into a prepared mould. Bake for 45 minutes in a moderate oven. Turn out and serve with a jam sauce or other sauce.

WAR TIME NERVOUSNESS.

In these times of war-strain many people are living in an unnatural condition of nervous excitement. Unless something is done to correct it, the inevitable result will be a nervous breakdown, an exhaustion of nervous energy that may take a very serious and unforeseen turn.

Neurasthenia is one such result with its accompaniment of worry, irritability, over-sensitiveness and severe headaches. This means that the patient has lost the power to recover and store up energy. The condition will grow worse if not corrected.

The treatment necessary is one of nutrition of the nerve cells, requiring a true tonic, not a mere stimulant. As the nerves get their nourishment from the blood, the treatment must be directed towards building up the blood. Dr. Williams' pink pills act directly on the blood, and have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia and other nervous disorders. A deficiency of anemic, or bloodless, which is shown by most neurasthenic patients, is also corrected by these tonic pills.

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INTIMATIONS

THE PERFECTED NERVE FOOD.

SANAPHOS

THE IDEAL RECONSTRUCTIVE NERVE FOOD

A VALUABLE RESTORATIVE IN NEURALGIA, NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA AND ANAEMIA.

Tempting, Palatable, Wholly Digestible.

Earlier and inferior products, representing the effort to give the nerves directly the nourishment they cannot get from ordinary food, are now displaced by the more scientific and more highly-perfected All-British "SANAPHOS." It is Insomnia, Nervousness, Run-down Conditions, Lack of Tone, Convalescence, and in the severest cases of Shattered Nerves, "Sanaphos" is producing results which are truly remarkable.

Unlike earlier products which were only partly digestible, "Sanaphos" is wholly assimilable. In the words of an eminent scientist it "makes straight for nerve nutrition and repair." It is a white powder which dissolves in water, making a tempting and palatable beverage. Benefit is felt almost immediately.

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists. Such are sold by and requests for samples should be addressed to—Fletcher & Co., or The Queen's Dispensary, First Road.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East—Datta Brothers, Ltd., Midland Street, London, E.C.1.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

THIRTY-FOUR WAYS OF USING POTATOES FOR SAVOURY AND SWEET DISHES WERE DEMONSTRATED BY MR. CHARLES H. SEAR, THE COOKERY EXPERT, AT THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, GROSVENOR HOUSE, LONDON, RECENTLY. PANCAKES, CHEESE-CAKES, MEAT PUDDING, SAUSAGE ROLLS, SCONES, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, AND BUNS WERE AMONG THE ARTICLES IN WHICH POTATOES FORMED AT LEAST HALF THE MATERIAL.

There was also a series of dishes, including puddings and cakes of all kinds, made from biscuit-meal and potatoes. Large quantities of this meal have been lying unsold in the stores of manufacturers, and the Government has decided to take it over and sell it as a substitute for flour. The biscuit-meal will shortly be on sale in grocers' shops at a low figure, probably about 8d. a pound bag.

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OHERRY & CO.

PEPPER STREET, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914

MARTIN'S APOLASTEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Digestive Disorders. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of indigestion, flatulence, acidity, and other disorders of the stomach and bowels. It is sold by all Chemists.

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FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

KEATING'S KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1, THERAPION No. 2, THERAPION No. 3.

It is a powerful and effective remedy for all cases of insect infestation. It is sold by all Chemists.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (Mitsubishi Co.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAIASHIMA, OCHI MUTABE, KISHIDARE, YOSHINOZAKI, HOJO, NAKAZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINKEI, KAWAYAMA, SHIBATA, OTSUBARI, COLLIERIES.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

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Cable Address:—IWASAKI. Codes:—A.I., A.B.C. 5th Ed. Western Union and Bantley's.

AGENCIES:—OHINKANG: Messrs. Keating & Co. MANILA: Messrs. Macdonald & Co. SINGAPORE: Messrs. Burnee Co. Ltd. GLASGOW: Messrs. A. B. Brown. McFarlane & Co. Ltd. For Particulars, apply to S. KAWASE, Manager, No. 2, RAFFLES BUILDING, Singapore.

WATSON'S COMPOUND BALSAM OF ANISEED

Gives immediate relief in all
cases of
COUGH.

Price: 50 cents and \$1.00
per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone 16.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It has been decided to hold the
FLOWER and VEGETABLE
SHOW at the BOTANICAL GARDENS
instead of The City Hall.
The Show will be open from 2 to 6 p.m.
on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 14th
and 15th March.
Exhibitors are requested to note that
the hours for staging Exhibits will be as
already advertised.

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, Mar. 7, 1918.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the
Office of the General Managers at Noon,
on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant to
receive a Statement of the Company's
Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and
the report of the General Managers.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the 18th
to 26th instant both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 7, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE DONORS),

WEDNESDAY,

the 13th March, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.
Four Buses Twin Bedsteads (New).
A number of pairs of Ladies' and Gent's
Boots and Shoes.
Gent's Coats, Vests, Hats, Ties, &c.
And
A quantity of DRESS MATERIAL.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 7, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
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on

THURSDAY,

the 14th March, 1918, at 13 o'clock Noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

The Steam-Ship

"HONGKONG,"

as she now lies on the EAST POINT of
NAUCHAU ISLAND about twenty-
five miles from KWAN-CHAU-WAN.
Together with her ENGINES,
BOILERS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c.,
&c., &c., and such other STUFFS
equipped as may be found on board, (but
no CARGO is to be considered in this
SALE).

"The SHIP is now guarded by the
FRENCH authorities."
For further particulars apply to the
Undersigned.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 7, 1918.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY

6.15.—Harmston's Circus at Causeway
Bay.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW

11 a.m.—Extraordinary General Meet-
ing of the Kowloon Land & Building
Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MEMORANDA

SATURDAY, March 9:—

10.30 a.m.—Auction of assorted stores
at Kowloon Railway Station.

11.30 a.m.—Meeting of Hongkong Dope
Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

3 p.m.—Matinee at Harmston's Circus.

TUESDAY, March 12:—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and
Blackwood Furniture &c. at Messrs.
Hughes & Hough's.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture &c. at Messrs.
Hughes & Hough's.

MONDAY, Mar. 18:—

2.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting of Mem-
bers of Hongkong Club.

tervention is contemplated. Neither
Japan nor any other of the Allied
Powers would desire to take any
action, which would have the effect
of provoking the Russians to active
hostility against the Powers with
whom they were but recently in
alliance against the enemies of
Freedom and Civilization, though
under force majeure they have
signed a "treaty of peace and friend-
ship" with them. It is made perfectly
clear in the telegram that whatever
action Japan may take, in Siberia
will be taken only with the approval
of the Allies generally.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Mr. J. Vaughan has been appoint-
ed Manager of the Shanghai Licensed
Pilots' Association, having relieved Mr.
D. L. Watson.

It is advertised that the Horticul-
tural Show is to be held on the 14th
and 15th inst. at the Botanical Gardens
as usual, and not at the City Hall.

A Peking telegram to our Chinese
contemporary says the War Partici-
pation Bureau seems to be a "most pow-
erful body controlling all the influences
in the Northern provinces."

The game in the second round
of the Billiard Championship at the
Victoria Recreation Club between
Sergeant Ives and Wong Po Man will
be played to-morrow at 7.30 p.m.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs
to acknowledge with thanks the fol-
lowing donations to the funds of the Hos-
pitals:—

Sam Wing \$50

Bellios Girls School (2 months) 20

In R. M. Supreme Court, at
Shanghai before His Honour Judge Sir
Haviland de Saussure, the hearing
was started at 10 a.m. by Mr. Sing-che,
proprietor of the Mei Sing Hong against
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. The
claim was for damages, in the sum of
Taels 95,000, for the non-delivery of
opium stored in the godown of the
defendants.

The Cabinet at Peking has issued
the following order to the Tientsin and
Military Commanders along the
Yangtze:—"Effective protection should
by all means be afforded to foreign
steamers plying along the Yangtze. In
order to avoid misunderstanding you are
instructed to order all your subordinates
not to interfere with the movements of
foreign steamers."

Mr. W. A. Dowley, Honorary
Secretary and Treasurer of the Cigarette
and Tobacco Fund forwarded us a list
showing subscriptions amounting to
\$728.40 since February 2nd. The
amount previously subscribed was
\$25,695.27. The total to date is thus
\$26,423.67. Since the 2nd ultimo
210,000 cigarettes have been dis-
tributed to various troops. There is a
balance in hand of \$505.70.

Members of the Society of St.
George are reminded that the annual
subscription of \$2.00 is now due for
1918 and should be sent to Mr. J. H.
Ramsay, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.
We are asked to say that it will facilitate
accounts and assist the Hon. Treasurers
if Subscribers are sent as soon as
possible so that the same are re-
ceived before the arrangements for
St. George's Day Celebrations occupy
the attention of the committee.

FOOTBALL

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE
The names of players picked to re-
present the Hongkong Defence Corps in
their game with the R.E. on Saturday,
at 4.30 p.m. on the Club Ground are as
follows:—
G. Rodgers, Irvine, C. Carr, B. Baker,
Stewart, E. McCubbin, Grimmett,
McTavish, Stalker, Pasco and J. Rodgers.

HOCKEY

H.K.D.C. vs. 3rd COY. R.G.A.

The following will represent the
Defence Corps in the above League
Match at Happy Valley tomorrow
Bully off 4.45 p.m. Sharp:—E. W.
Hamilton, P. H. Cobb, W. H. Edmonds,
G. H. Hackett, E. W. S. Evans, G. H.
Piercy, J. Stalker, F. E. Joeland, K.
Brydley (Capt.), C. Hodgson, H. B.
Rouse.

RUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheu-
matism cannot be cured without
taking powerful medicine. Chamberlain's
Pain Balm, however, thoroughly into
the skin has cured far more rheumatism
than any internal remedy in existence
and gives relief quickly. For sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

RACE COURSE TRAGEDY.

CORONER'S COURT OF ENQUIRY OPENS.

The Coroner's enquiry into the
disaster at the Race Course, which
resulted in the death of nearly 600
people, was opened this morning
before Mr. J. R. Wood, the Coroner.
Nominally the inquest was upon the
body of Mr. Kan Shi, one of the
victims.

The jury comprised Mr. A. H.
Rutherford (chairman), Mr. W.
C. Jack (consulting engineer), and
Mr. J. H. Wallace (general agent,
C.P.R. Ocean Services).

Mr. G. H. Wickenham, the Crown
Solicitor, appeared to assist in the
enquiry, as stated by the Attorney-
General, at the formal opening on
Monday last.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley appeared on
behalf of C. Hook, the contractor
who erected the stands.

Mr. H. J. Gedga appeared on
behalf of the Hongkong Jockey Club
and the relatives of the late Albert
Ahwee.

Mr. Leo D'Almada appeared on
behalf of the owners of Stands Nos.
7 and 8, Mr. J. Rosario; the husband
of Mrs. Rosario, who perished in the
disaster, and the family of the late Mr.
L. Xavier.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared on behalf
of Fung Lok Yuen, Lau, Chan San,
Leung, Wai Sam, Tsang Wah, Lai
Tuen, and Leung Kung Ka; all of
the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
Mak, U Chuen, 138, Temple Street,
Yau-mat; Lau Yik Sang, shroff to
Messrs. Leigh & Orange; Lau Hau,
a native of Heung Shan; Fung Li
Sze, 15, Des Vaux Road West; Tsui
Kwok Fui, typist; and Hon. Kan
Lam, shroff in the compradore de-
partment of the Mercantile Bank of
India.

The Coroner said he would like to
remark, with reference to the letter
which appeared in the Press asking
for names of any persons desiring to
give evidence, that he would also be
very glad to receive any photographs
of the stands for previous years.

He had photographs for the year
1913, but for other years he had not
been able to obtain them.
Mr. Kung Fong, assistant comprad-
ore, employed by the British
American Tobacco Company, and
living at No. 13, Jervois Street, said
he was the husband of Mr. Kan Shi,
who lost her life in the Race Course
disaster. On February 25th last he
went to the races with his wife and
daughter. Next morning he went
he left his wife and daughter in the
Colonial Stand. He did not know
the number. He was in the United
Stand at three o'clock when he heard
a noise and he saw all the people
running and the stands in which
he was fell down. He laid on the
floor with nearly 200 people on top
of him. He got out in about two
minutes and went to look for his
wife. When he got to the Colonial
Stand where his wife was, there was
a fire. He did not find his wife and
daughter. Next morning he went
at about 7 o'clock to the Race
Course. He found the body of his
wife. The body was "burned." He
identified his wife's body by the
clothing, and also by a deformity in
her toe. Mr. Watt and Dr. Macfar-
lane were present. He took the
body to Canton for burial. Later
on he identified at the Police Station
two bangles and the other jewellery
belonging to his wife which she was
wearing on the day of the calamity.

In reply to Mr. Bowley, witness
said his wife was 20 years of age.
He left his wife on the bottom floor
of the Colonial Stand. There were
two floors. He did not pay any
money to go into the stand. Any-
body was allowed to go in without
tickets. A cash sweep was being
conducted on the first floor. There
was nobody at the gate of the stand
to stop people going in. He did not
have to pay to go into the United
Stand. A cash sweep was going on
there also. There was no check on
the number of people going in. Any
number could go in that wished. He
was on the ground floor of the
United Stand. The greatest panic
was in the stand on his right looking
down the Race Course. The United
Stand was very crowded when it
collapsed.

In reply to Mr. Lo, witness said
that he was not stopped when he
tried to get to his wife, until the fire
broke out; then some men in uniform
stopped him.

Dr. Macfarlane said he made a
post-mortem examination of a Chi-
nese female who was identified as
the body of Ma Kan Shi. In his
opinion death was caused by suffoca-
tion. The body was in a charred
condition.

In reply to Mr. Gedga, Dr. Mac-
farlane said he did not remember
examining the body of Albert Ahwee.

Inspector Watt said the body of the
deceased was identified in his presence.
The body was taken from the centre of
the Colonial stand.

Mr. David Wood, Superintendent
of Accounts and Stores of the
Public Works Department, said he
looked after the procedure of letting
the sites for the booths on the Race
Course. The Public Works Department
gets authority from the Government
to instruct the Government Architect to
draw the plans for the stands.

The highest bidder shall be the
successful bidder. The Government gave
the authority this year on the same
conditions as last year. Witness signed
the letter to the Government Archi-
tect, Messrs. Hughes and Hough,
in which they were instructed to make
the usual arrangement for putting up
for public auction the rights to erect
stands for the Races and that intend-
ing bidders should be notified that the
prohibition against gambling remained
in force. A letter was received on
January 21 from Messrs. Hughes and
Hough enclosing an A/C sale and a
copy of the conditions of letting as
follows:—

CONDITIONS OF LETTING.

1.—The highest bidder shall be the
successful bidder for the term stated,
viz.:—28th February to 2nd March
inclusive, 1917, and if any dispute arise
between two or more bidders, the
lotment in dispute shall be put up
again at the former bidding.

2.—The highest bidder shall pay to
the Auctioneer within three days of
this auction, the full amount at which
the lotment shall be let.

3.—The tenant to clear away and re-
move all material and rubbish from the
lotment within 7 days from the close
of the letting.

4.—The Government reserves the right
to cancel without compensation any
lotment which may be made to any
person objected to by the Police Authorities.

5.—Intending bidders are informed
that the prohibition against gambling
remains in force.
6.—The tenant of each Booth site
shall protect the turf on such site by
placing over the whole area thereof
boards at least 3 inches thick.

7.—The Tenant of each Booth site
shall provide within the boundaries of
such site, sufficient rain accommodation
either by means of Earthenware jars or
some other receptacles approved by the
Sanitary Department. Such receptacles
shall be emptied and cleaned daily
to the satisfaction of the Sanitary
Authorities.

8.—The Tenant of Booth Sites 6 to 17
inclusive shall provide a gangway 10
feet wide at the narrowest portion as
indicated on the plan showing the
sites. Such gangway shall be formed
of planks placed close together and
raised 3 feet above the turf and shall
be bounded on the Western side by a
fence not less than 6 feet high from the
ground formed of boarding or matting
or some other approved
material. Such gangway and fence
shall be constructed and maintained
during the Races by the Tenant to the
satisfaction of the Building Authori-
ties.

Witness had nothing further to do
with the matter after that. The
present conditions had been in force
since 1912. The Public Works
Department drew up the conditions.

In reply to Mr. Bowley, witness
said those were the only conditions required
by the Government so far as letting the
sites was concerned. The question of
control as to the quality of the material
used for the stands rested with the
Director of Public Works. The Govern-
ment conditions contained nothing about
protection from fire, overcrowding, use
of cooking stoves in or around the mat
stands.

Mr. Lo: In fact the Government
know there was a growing demand for
these sites?

Witness: Yes; applications were
increasing.

Mr. Lo: Do you know whether at
the time the question as to regulations
for public safety was considered?

Witness: I am not aware as to what
was done at the time.

Further questioned, Witness said the
alteration to Regulation No. 6 made in
1912, was that whereas formerly it was
required only that the Golf Club greens
should be protected, the alteration
provided that the whole area should be
protected by the laying down of wooden
planks. He did not know the reason
for this. It was a matter for the
Director of Public Works to decide.

The Crown Solicitor: I suggest the
Director of Public Works be called.
The Coroner agreed.

Mr. F. C. Mason, Hurley, of Messrs.
Hughes & Hough, said he received in-
structions to hold the auction from the
Government under similar conditions to
those of last year. The sale was
advertised in four foreign papers and
four Chinese papers.

In reply to Mr. Bowley, witness said
sites 4, 5 and 6 were purchased by J.
Blake. He did not know the purchasers
personally. He was not in a position
to inform the Court of the names of
the persons who purchased the sites
under Chinese firm names.

In reply to Mr. D'Almada, witness
said Clauses 4, 5 and 6 were read at
the auction in Chinese. The other
clauses were not read.

Mr. F. Sutton, Land Surveyor in the
P.W.D., in reply to the Crown Solicitor
said he had a plan given to him and he
pegged out the sites according to the
plan. The purchasers were not present.
As far as he knew, the stands were set
out in accordance with the plan. He
had nothing to do with selling the sites.

In reply to Mr. Bowley, witness said
he did not inspect the sheds; it was
not his duty to do so. He had nothing
to do with that.

The Coroner: The sheds were
inspected by an officer of the Public
Works Department.

In reply to Mr. D'Almada, witness
said he had nothing else to do with the
sheds except to peg out the sites.

Wong Kui Kai, of Ice House Street,
a photographer, said he was at
the Races on February 26, stand-
ing near the winning post.
He saw the sheds collapse and soon after
the fire started. After sending his son to
see after his people, he took photographs
in front of the Portuguese Stand. Wit-
ness identified photographs, produced
in Court, as being taken by him. Wit-
ness described the intervals which
elapsed between the taking of eight
photographs, representing different
stages of the fire. He had no photo-
graphs of the collapse before the fire.
He saw the sheds collapse. He saw the
fire starting in the centre of the stands.
He saw smoke about ten seconds after
the collapse. In his opinion about three
seconds elapsed from the time the first
shed collapsed to the complete collapse.

Mr. A. E. Wright, Executive Engineer
of the Public Works Department, in
charge of the Building Ordinance Office,
stated in reply to the Crown Solicitor
that the purchasers of the sites got a
certificate from the auctioneer and on
production of that certificate to his
Office he (witness) issued a permit, one
for each site. The usual procedure was
adopted this year. He did not know
the actual purchasers. He believed the
purchasers themselves applied for the
permits, but he could not say for certain.
The production of the auctioneer's cer-
tificate was his authority to issue permits.
All the permits except for Stand No. 17
were available. The permit for No. 10
was issued to Mr. Chan Sui Tong. The
form of permit was known as a "mis-
cellaneous permit" and had been in use
for a number of years. He had always
supposed that the permits were issued
under Section 232. That meant that
the work was to be carried out under
the terms of the Public Buildings Ordinance.
The definition of the word "Building"
included stands. He would not say
that stands were included in "extra-
ordinary buildings." No plans of these mat-
stands or any stands had ever been
deposited under Section 223 of the
Building Ordinance. No requirements
of Section 223 had been complied with.
It was his opinion that Section
223 of the Ordinance should have been
covered by the purchasers. He was of
that opinion after a conversation
with the Crown Solicitor yesterday.

After a permit had been issued there
was inspection of the stands by
building inspectors who were notified
of the issue of permits. It was their
duty to make such inspection as they
thought fit, subject to direction of the
Executive Engineer. The Inspector for the
district in charge of the race course was
Mr. S. S. Matsuda. He received very
little inspection. He knew that
Mr. S. S. Matsuda had reported inspection of the
Race course stands. Three or more
inspections had been reported. Witness
himself instructed Mr. S. S. Matsuda to
make inspections. So far as he knew, no
special instructions had been issued to
the purchasers and also nothing was
asked or given as to the numbers to be
admitted to the sheds. No tests
of strength were made officially.
No instructions were given, so far as he
knew, as to cooking arrangements. It
was now to witness that any cooking
was carried on. In his opinion it would
not be a safe thing to allow.
No instructions were issued to
inspect the sheds during the Races.
The covering of the turf with planks, as
required by clause 7 of the
Regulations, in his opinion, did not
affect the stability of the sheds. None
of the uprights reached the ground;
they rested on the boards, but that
made no difference if the sheds were
properly erected, except that there
would not be a tendency for the poles
to slide if they were in the ground.
He did not think that the recent
earthquake shocks affected the sheds
in the slightest degree. Witness
inspected the grounds but saw no
signs that any of the poles had been
inserted in the ground. There were no
provisions made against fire in the
stands with regard to exits.

In reply to Mr. Bowley, witness
said there were no regulations as to
smoking or the number of persons
to be accommodated. Witness

issued hundreds of matches permit-
ted during the year. He issued the re-
served permits in accordance with
instructions from the Government,
although the creation of the sheds
was an exception to the Building
Ordinance regulations with regard to
proximity to other buildings. There
were no specified dimensions sub-
mitted to the authorities as required
by Regulation 8. No limitation was
put on the height of the stands, the
length or thickness of the poles, the
distance between poles, or the lash-
ings to be used. Witness said that
Mr. S. S. Matsuda had been in the P.W.D.
for about five years. He was select-
ed to attend to this special work.
Mr. S. S. Matsuda reported that he had
carefully inspected all the stands.
He had never previously reported
irregularities. Witness considered
Mr. S. S. Matsuda a reliable officer. Witness
himself had been in the Colony for
about 15 years, and since 1911 been
in charge of the Building Ordinance
Office. He knew the firm of con-
tractors who erected the sheds. The
firm had erected an enormous num-
ber of stands. When he issued
permits for matches he did not
insist upon compliance with the
regulations as to exits, gangways,
&c. He was under the impression
that the Public Works Department
had received legal opinion that mat-
stands erected did not come under the
regulations. He would not be cer-
tain of that, but he knew the matter
was discussed some years ago.

In reply to the Coroner, the Crown
Solicitor said he had never heard of
this.

Further questioned by Mr. Bowley,
Mr. Wright said that in future he
certainly thought the regulations
should be enforced.
The Court then adjourned until
to-morrow.

CHINESE SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Up to yesterday the subscription at
the Tung Wah Hospital in aid of
the Race Course, amounted to \$12,200.

At a meeting of the Chinese General
Chamber of Commerce sympathetic
reference was made of the recent
disaster at the Race Course. The
Committee, we understand, have pro-
posed the Government to reserve
permanently the grave where the victims
of the disaster were buried, the inten-
tion being probably to raise a monu-
ment there.

A subscription was made at this
meeting for the relief of the sufferers
by the earthquake catastrophe at
Swatow, and the total was roughly
\$3,800.

The following is a list of the
purchasers of sites and the purchase
prices.

1 Jockey Club	750
2 "	710
3 "	740
4 Unity	480
5 "	650
6 "	710
7 Xavier	697
8 Remedies	1,140
9 Ritchie	740
10 Chuan Lin Tong	1,000
11 Cheong	610
12 Lok Kee	610
13 Kwong Koo	800
14 Yow Kee	880
15 Ad	1,230
16 Ahman	800
17 Ahon	670
18 "	100
19 "	130

NAMOA ISLAND RELIEF FUND.

Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd.,
write:—In response to the appeal
which appeared in a recent issue of
your paper, the following amounts
have been received from Hongkong,
either through us or sent to Swatow.

Foreigners and Chinese in Swatow
have subscribed liberally but Dr.
Whyte writes that further funds are
urgently needed to meet the distress
caused by the earthquake.

Donations, either to the under-
signed or sent direct to Dr. Whyte
of the English Presbyterian Mission,
Swatow, will be gratefully re-
ceived.

Captain T. Hall 15.00
Anonymous 5.00
Messrs. Consales Pallas 25.00
R. B. Cooper, Esq. 10.00
Miss Ferguson 12.00
S. A. Soper, Esq. 6.00
A. E. Harris, Esq. 50.00
Messrs. Shewan, Tomes &
Co. 1,000.00
G. Piercy, Esq. 20.00

PROHIBITED IMPORTS AT AMOY.

We are informed that the following
imports are prohibited at Amoy.—Fur-
niture, hats, rags, old clothes, old bed-
ding, old paper, fresh fruit, vegetables,
plants, earth, or mould, coffin contain-
ing corpses, and old gunny bags.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

THAT little old-fashioned sort of
your must be checked at once, or
it may develop into something worse.
Take a few doses of Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy
and your trouble will be averted.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ENEMY'S DEMANDS ON ROMANIA.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 6. A message from Sofia states that M. D. Tontcheff, the Bulgarian Peace Delegate, who has returned from Bucharest for instructions as regards the new questions which have arisen, stated in the Sorbonne that the conditions upon which the Rumanians accepted peace included the cession of Dobruja, the readjustment of the frontier between Hungary and Rumania, and also economic concessions.

Rumania had been informed that she must sign by March 15th the preliminary Treaty embodying the aforementioned terms, upon which negotiations would be resumed, with a view to the conclusion of a final peace.

COMBATING SUBMARINISM.

SEVENTEEN STANDARDISED SHIPS LAUNCHED.

LONDON, Mar. 5. In the House of Commons, Sir Leo Chiozza Money stated that seventeen standard ships of a tonnage of 88,000 tons were built up to February 28th.

Mr. Macnamara stated that 77 ships, damaged by the enemy, were now under repairs.

AMERICA'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

UP-TO-DATE COST.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6. Ten months of war have cost the United States about 7,100 million dollars, over half of which was lent to the Allies.

The war expenditure is increasing at the rate of over a hundred million dollars monthly, but it is still below the official estimates.

ALLIED ACTION IN SIBERIA.

MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

NEW YORK, Mar. 6. An Associated Press message from Washington states that the United States agrees with Japan, Great Britain and the other Allies on the principle of action in Siberia, but details remain to be worked out.

SIBERIAN TOWNS IN POSSESSION OF BOLSHEVIKS.

TOKYO, Mar. 6. It is credibly reported that Blagoveshensk, Irkutsk, Khabarovsk and Omsk are now completely in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINES IN GERMAN HANDS.

CAPTURED BOOY AT REVAL.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 6. A Berlin message says that eight old submarines and three serviceable steamers fell into the German hands at Reval.

STERN ACTION AGAINST ALIENS.

THE SPREAD OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6. The Secretary for Labour has ordered the arrest and deportation of all aliens proved to have been spreading sabotage and anarchy in the Pacific Coast and the North-West, whether members of the Industrial Workers' World organisation or not.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

DELIBERATIONS CONTINUE.

LONDON, Mar. 5. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government was informed that the measures which they were taking in Ireland were having the desired result.

The deliberations of the Irish Convention have not as yet ended.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN REDMOND.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Mr. John Redmond is dead.

Mr. John Edward Redmond was M.P. for Waterford since 1891, and was the popular Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party. He was M.P. for New Ross from 1881 to 1885 and for New Ross from 1885 to 1891.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA.

PROFESSOR MIDDLETON SMITH'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Mar. 6. Reviewing the position of British trade with China in the Times' Trade Supplement, Professor Middleton Smith, referring to the cry that the day of the supremacy is over, points out that the sons of commerce, who are often well educated and have founded their own businesses, will inaugurate direct and will profoundly influence the industrial development of China.

Professor Middleton Smith is of the opinion that one result of the Entente will be that Great Britain and France will have a common commercial policy for South China. China's joining the Allies may be the beginning of a new era.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

EXPLANATIONS BY SIR ERIC GEDDES.

NAVAL WARFARE INCREASING IN OUR FAVOUR.

LONDON, Mar. 5. In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, introducing the Naval Estimates, said that, generally, naval warfare had proceeded increasingly in our favour. It continued to be chiefly a trial of strength between enemy submarines and Allied anti-submarine measures. We were dependent on indisputable information from neutral sources with regard to the certain success of our enterprises. The occasional raids on our convoys and on the English coast were the natural outcome of a blockade enemy trying to harass the blockading fleet. He believed the exit of the Goeben and the Breslau was a similar raid. The loss of the Breslau was serious for the enemy.

THE DOVER STRAITS RAID.

Regarding the recent enemy raid in the Straits of Dover, it was commonly believed that the passage of submarines through the Dover Straits had been prevented by nets and other obstructions since the early part of the war. That was not the case. Undoubtedly a considerable number of submarines passed through the Straits towards the end of last year, but recently a more vigorous policy had been adopted. A surface barrage was maintained across the Channel day and night in order to obstruct the passage of submarines and at night-time patrol-boats, numbering over a hundred, burned flares so that any submarines attempting to pass on the surface had a reasonable chance of being engaged. It was to raid this barrage and to destroy drifters that the enemy came out on February 14. The Vice-Admiral at Dover had ordered a Court Martial to elucidate how the enemy succeeded in passing the covering force guarding the drifters. Sir Eric Geddes paid a tribute to the crews of the drifters and other craft, who, after the hammering, went out on the following morning as usual. Night raids of this kind could always be undertaken by a determined enemy and such raids were a tribute to the efficacy of the barrage.

THE ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL.

The home waters had become the enemy's chief field of submarine operations. The greatest successes against submarines had hitherto been attained there, and latterly in conjunction with the United States Naval Forces. On the other hand the Mediterranean accounts for some 30 per cent. of the lost shipping. Conditions are more difficult to meet there and resources are less adequate and anti-submarine successes are correspondingly less satisfactory. The naval command of the Mediterranean and Adriatic rests with the French and Italians respectively and the British forces act under them. The Committee appointed by the Allied Naval Council has extended the principle of one Allied front as adopted militarily. Sir Eric Geddes said he attended the meeting of this Committee in Rome which accepted fully the anti-submarine proposals of Vice-Admiral Calthorpe, the British Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. It was agreed that the measures which have been so successful in British waters should forthwith be adopted in the Mediterranean and that the main anti-submarine operations decided upon should be undertaken under Vice-Admiral Calthorpe's orders.

WORK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Sir Eric Geddes, in describing a visit to the Mediterranean, said he inspected large establishments for the combined aerial and naval warfare which the British Navy were establishing at various points in the Mediterranean and Adriatic. At the Greek Government's request British Naval officers were assisting in the reconstruction and reorganisation of the Greek navy and dockyards.

He believed increasing benefit would accrue from the meetings of the Allied Naval Council, especially as regards rapid decisions on vital matters. The Allied Navies were kept in constant touch with Versailles by sea officers. He emphasised the cordiality of relations between the Allied naval authorities and announced that the forces in European waters would shortly be augmented by Brazilian warships. He specially dwelt on the close Anglo-American co-operation.

LOSS IN TONNAGE DECREASING. The losses of merchantmen were still tending to decrease. The loss of world tonnage in February was just over a half that of February last year. The loss of the world's tonnage for the five months ending Feb. 28, was ten per cent. less than for the corresponding five months of the year previous. The output of ships in Great Britain in January was only 58,000 tons and he hoped the output in February would be double.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

The main cause of the decrease was labour troubles, the men not doing all they could. Unless there was speedy improvement the point at which production balanced losses would be dangerously postponed.

Sir Eric Geddes emphasised that Great Britain must rely in the coming critical period upon her own construction, for acquisition of a considerable tonnage must elapse before the desired American output materialised. He believed Great Britain could ultimately produce 3,000,000 tons of shipping annually, but only if the shipyards turned out their maximum. The Government intended to bring home to employers and workers of every shipyard the issue involved. He did not fear that the nation would meet the situation.

THE LANDSOWNE LETTER.

THE PREMIER'S SPECIAL SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Mar. 5. Referring to the difficulties in connection with the claims to transfer territory from one Power to another, Lord Lansdowne, in the concluding portion of his letter to the Daily Telegraph, says: "Such difficulties arise regarding Alsace-Lorraine, the Italian claim to certain districts of Austria and the British claim to parts of the Turkish Empire. I think it inevitable to submit questions of the latter class to the Peace Congress which Mr. Lloyd George said will be held at the close of the war."

Lord Lansdowne concludes: "Mr. Lloyd George added a special suggestion, wherein President Wilson apparently concurs, that the question of the German colonies, being one of extreme difficulty and delicacy, be referred to such Congress. Does anyone suppose these questions could be settled and in a reasonable time, while the war is still raging? Can we do more now than lay down in advance the principles upon which the Peace Congress would deal with them and can we improve upon those which President Wilson proposed and which both sides are apparently not indisposed to accept?"

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" VIEW.

LONDON, Mar. 5. The Daily Telegraph, commenting on Lord Lansdowne's letter, points out that considerable events have happened since Lord Lansdowne's November letter, culminating in Russia's acceptance of a humiliating peace. It says: "The only way in which Allied statesmanship can confront that fact is by stiffening its spirit and firmly facing the prospect of a prolongation of the war. That is Mr. Balfour's way and the way of the vast mass of Mr. Balfour's countrymen. It is surely not necessary to recapitulate the many obvious reasons in support of Mr. Balfour's view that basic agreement is very far from having been reached; it is enough to repeat that German statesmanship cannot expect to have its mere word taken, as Lord Lansdowne apparently does, when it professes liberal and enlightened political aims. We are quite unable to accept Lord Lansdowne's view that Count Hertling's speech marks a perceptible advance in the discussion."

JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

OPPOSITION IN JAPANESE DIET.

TOKYO, Mar. 5.

The Suikai and Kenseikai parties, which are composed of the large majority of the Diet, have passed a resolution against the movement of Japanese troops in the Far East until the situation becomes more menacing. Public opinion deprecates the antagonism of Russia although it desires that an effective check be put on German designs.

DECISION EXPECTED SHORTLY.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The Daily Mail says that negotiations regarding Japanese intervention in Siberia may be expected to approach finally within the next twenty-four hours.

The Ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Italy at Tokyo, yesterday, intended to make joint representations amounting to a request to take steps to protect Allied interests in Siberia.

The American Ambassador in Tokyo is not expected to participate in the joint representation, but no American opposition is to be expected.

THE TASK TO BE LEFT TO JAPAN.

PARIS, Mar. 6.

M. Pignon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber on the diplomatic situation and the Russo-Japanese negotiations.

The members of the Committee afterwards refused to make a definite statement, but they left it to be understood that the Allies agreed to leave to Japan the task of intervening in Manchuria and Siberia.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

THE CONCLUDING ARTICLES.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 5.

The following are the concluding clauses of the Russo-German peace treaty: Article 7. From the fact that Persia and Afghanistan are free and independent, States the contracting parties undertake to respect their political and economic independence and territorial integrity.

Article 8. War prisoners are to be mutually repatriated.

Article 9. The contracting parties mutually renounce indemnification of war costs, namely State expenditure and public and private damages which have arisen through military measures, including all requisitions undertaken in enemy country.

Articles 10, 11, 12 and 13 chiefly deal with the restoration of relations and specify appendices providing for future economic relations.

The Wolf Bureau, in a footnote, adds that the latter are regulated according to the German ultimatum demands, and analogously to the Ukrainian treaty.

UKRAINIAN SOVIETS' PROTEST.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 5.

The Ukrainian Soviets have protested against the German refusal to allow the Soviet delegation to proceed to Brest-Litovsk from Petrov in order to participate in the plenipotentiary on the ground that Germany recognised only the Rada delegation with whom peace was signed.

The Soviets declare that Germany wishes to enslave the Ukrainians, who must defend themselves and destroy everything as they retreat.

RUSSIA AND PEACE.

EVACUATION OF PETROGRAD CONTEMPLATED.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 5.

Judging from the resolutions of many provincial Soviets against peace it seems unlikely that the Congress of Soviets in Moscow, to be held on March 12, will ratify the treaty.

A fortnight is granted by the Germans for ratification, and it will probably be employed in the organisation of the Red Army and the means of defence.

LABOUR'S WAR AIMS.

MR. HENDERSON ON GERMAN LUST OF TERRITORY.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Concluding his statement at East Ham, Mr. Arthur Henderson said the settlement forced upon Russia showed that the German Government continued to cherish schemes of annexation and domination and steadfastly to gratify its lust for territorial aggrandisement and political supremacy. The German people must be made to realise that a victory for such ruthless militarism would permanently lessen upon democratic nations the awful burden of armaments and enforced service. The policy of the Labour movement was not to hoist the white flag, nor to concede Germany with all her powers for mischief unimpeded. Before Labour's conciliatory policy could operate, both sides must be seriously disposed to conciliation. One side could not hold the olive branch and the other the sword.

DUTCH BATTLESHIP DAMAGED BY STORM.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 5.

The Dutch battleship *Herk Helder*, en route for the East Indies, was damaged by a storm off the Faroe Islands on February 25 and rendered unseaworthy. A Danish battleship assisted the vessel and enabled it to reach the Faroes, whence it will probably be towed home.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Australians, successfully carried out a raid on the positions at Warminster, taking prisoners and two machine-guns. We repulsed a hostile party attacking a post in the same neighbourhood.

ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

A French communiqué says: There was fairly violent artillery activity on the right of the Meuse and in the region of Oudry and Boile Channe, where a German attack was repulsed after a lively contest.

AN ENEMY ATTACK AT BOIS-DES-CHÊVRES WAS COMPLETELY CHECKED.

A GERMAN RAID ON THE AMERICAN TRENCHES IN LORRAINE WAS REPULSED.

AMERICAN PATROLS TOOK SOME PRISONERS.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine cannot be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the respiratory system, restores the system to a healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe. It is sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

A LAWYER'S BANKRUPTCY.

MR. E. M. TOZER IN THE STRAITS BANKRUPTCY COURT.

THE HONGKONG DEBTS - A HORRIBLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

In the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice (Sir John Bucknill, K.C.), of the Straits Settlements, E. M. Tozer, advocate and solicitor, recently underwent public examination in bankruptcy which was conducted by the Assistant Official Assignee (Mr. G. C. Valpy).

The bankrupt said that he was still representing Messrs. Rogers and Son, Malacca. He could not yet say whether the post was a permanency. He was receiving \$800 a month from the firm. He had two small cases or two small cases of his own. He still lived at the Rest House, Malacca. He paid \$80 for his board and lodging, but his total bill was \$130 or so a month.

Mr. Valpy suggested that as the debtor was only supporting himself, he ought to pay more to his creditors, say \$75 a month. The debtor agreed to pay this sum, or more if he could. He had had lottery tickets, but they bore no fruit. There was \$2,800 owing to him by Lam Sui Woon, of Malacca. Mr. Valpy said that a letter addressed to Lam Sui Woon had been returned marked "unknown". The debtor said that the man was well-known in Malacca. The debt was for legal expenses.

Following on another question, Mr. Valpy said: "There are strange circumstances connected with his (the debtor's) Hongkong debts, as your Lordship knows." Reference was made to a telegram: "Bankruptcy very small matter. Please don't interfere."

Mr. Valpy: What did you mean by saying that your bankruptcy was only a small matter?

The debtor: I meant the Singapore one, as compared with Hongkong. Oh, you meant relatively, then?—The amount in Singapore, excluding statute-barred debts, only came to about \$1,200. I find from your own statement that the debts which are not barred come to nearly \$2,500. I think you will admit that?—Yes, if you say so.

One of those described as barred debts is for \$5,000. Excluding the amount due to Mr. Lloyd on a judgment, your new debts amounted to \$2,500, more or less?—Yes.

They were incurred in about nine or ten months?—Yes.

That is not small, is it?—I meant that the total was small compared with Hongkong.

You will admit that it is rather unfortunately worded?—I might have put it differently.

Now say "Please don't interfere." What does that imply?—I thought that I might pay off my Singapore debts.

ON LOAN OR TRUST? Mr. Valpy recalled statements made by the debtor at the previous hearings. His Lordship, on this point, said it was suggested that the debtor's clerks in Hongkong handed money to him by way of security for their honesty and good behaviour. The debtor had answered, so that that was not so. Did they not give him any money or advance him any money?

The debtor: They did advance money. His Lordship: The question was whether they put up money by way of security for their honesty and good behaviour whilst they were employed, as clerks in your service.

Mr. Valpy: Or in other words, for the due and proper discharge of their duties.

The debtor: No, I said that the money was loaned.

His Lordship: There is no question of loan. Did they advance the money by way of security?—I never took it as such.

Mr. Valpy: Do you mean that you do not recollect that you did, or that you did not?—I do not recollect it. So far as I remember, the money was to be lent and interest was to be paid on it.

His Lordship: Are you quite sure that it had nothing to do with any fiduciary bond?—I believe that the word "security" was mentioned in one of the agreements.

That is rather important, is it not?—I did not take it as a declaration of trust. I know nothing about security for good behaviour being arranged. The money advanced by my clerks to me were loans which were to be repaid with interest.

Would you have felt justified in spending money which was advanced to you by way of security?—Certainly not.

His Lordship: It would be unprofessional in the highest degree.

Mr. Valpy produced a receipt signed by the debtor for \$1,700 from Chung Yik Hing, compradore, under an agreement dated April 11, 1916.

His Lordship: That might or might not be an advance by way of creating a fiduciary agreement?—That would depend on the construction of the agreement.

Mr. Valpy (producing a document): Is this the agreement referred to?—Yes, it must be.

The agreement was read. It set forth the compradore's terms of service including a salary of \$100 per month, and stated that he was to pay \$1,700 "as a guarantee" and a further \$150 every six months up to a total of \$3,000, interest at 10 per cent. to be paid on the amount. On the \$1,700, it was explained later, the compradore took over \$1,600 paid by his predecessor, and paid to the debtor's further \$200.

(Continued on Page 5.)

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TORPEDO'S APT. HOLE

25,450 SALVAGE FOR SAVING 2180,000 VESSEL

Some idea of the force of a torpedo was supplied in the Admiralty Court recently by Mr. Justice Hillin awarding \$28,450 to a number of vessels for saving the new steamer *Woodford*. The steamer, worth \$100,000 and she was torpedoed on her maiden voyage in the English Channel, and beached at Newhaven.

services by a torpedo boat, an armed trawler, two tugs and other craft. The damage was extraordinary, and the judge: "The torpedo passed right through the vessel from port to starboard, making a hole 40 ft. long, bending the plates six feet, and making a hole, from which the ship must have promptly rendered."

His Lordship decided that £2,750 should be divided between the two *Woodford* and *Yaffa*. *Woodford* was a torpedo boat, and the crew 2300, and the armed trawler *Woodford* 2300.

A LAWYER'S BANKRUPTCY

(Continued from page 5.)

His Lordship: What was the guarantee for?—I do not remember. The agreement does not say what it was for.

But it was your agreement; you drafted it, no doubt?—No. It was brought to me ready drafted.

I can tell you what the guarantee was for. But I should like to know what you think it was for?—That he would stay where and not run away.

Was it not a guarantee for his good behaviour? And no part of that money was paid back?—No.

His Lordship: So you went off without paying him any of this? That is very unsatisfactory for a man of our profession, you know?

The debtor: Everybody knew about it. His Lordship: It does not make it any better, does it, that everybody knew that you were bilking your clerk? Are you still on the mill here?—Yes, my lord.

The debtor made some reference to the Law Society, and Mr. Valpy asked: To put it bluntly, is it not a fact that the Law Society did not wish that you should stay in Hongkong?

The debtor replied that he did not know about that.

THE SINK OF MA PAK TO.

Answering further questions by Mr. Valpy, the debtor said that he could not remember the name of Chung Yik Hung's predecessor was Cheung Hing Tseng, but he also gave the debtor money—about \$1,000—which he had not paid back.

Was not that by way of security?—That was in the agreement.

His Lordship: To my mind it is not so much what was the actual wording as what was the intention.

The debtor: The intention certainly was a loan, not by way of trust. The money was wanted in the office for expenses.

Mr. Valpy: Chung Yik Hung took over both with regard to the services and the deposit of his predecessor and paid a further \$300, making up the \$1,700?

Yes.

Do you know that he had to borrow \$500 of the money from the outgoing clerk?—I do not remember.

And do you know that he agreed to pay the outgoing clerk \$20 a month interest?—I do not recollect that.

Which is 4 per cent. interest. But that is a side issue. Did you know that the clerk's people were poor people, who were very hard pressed to find that money?—No.

He was a young man, was he not?—About 10 years old?—I do not know. I never asked him his age.

In further examination, the debtor admitted several matters to his former clerk Ma Pak To, upon which his Lordship remarked that Ma Pak To appeared to have been the procurer of the boys, and debtor seemed to have no more interest in them than in signing agreements. He did not even find out anything about their qualifications, nor did he even recollect anything about their appearance.

They were mere dummies for putting up the cash for the debtor, which he did not repay. Ma Pak To was a mere jackal who fetched the boys to put up the money, not, as the debtor said, by way of security, but as advances to him, after which he left them in the lurch. How many of these boys were there, asked his Lordship.

Mr. Valpy: Three or four.

WHY DID IT ALL GO?

His Lordship: Do I understand that it was a condition, before a clerk obtained one of these favoured positions in your office, that he advanced you cash for your office furniture and your office expenses?—Yes.

Did you ever repay any of them?—No.

A miserable clerk and a professional lawyer—did he lend you money? Surely it must have been as security for good behaviour. I could understand it as security for good behaviour, because he might be handling a considerable sum of money, but I cannot understand it as a loan, for it was in the most amazing. I cannot imagine any lawyer receiving loans from his clerk.

His first comrade, stated the debtor, was Chan Chan Ting, who departed \$1,500. He left after six months because there was not much business. Next there was Fung Hon Tai, who advanced about \$1,000 for office expenses. Then came Chung Yik Hung. None of these amounts had been paid back. All these were fairly young men. They left because there was not enough money to pay their salaries.

His Lordship: I cannot understand what you were doing all this time.

The debtor stated that Ma Pak To was supposed to pay the salaries.

His Lordship: Yes, but he never had enough money to pay the salaries with. Do you mean to say that you did not know what was spent per month, or how your money was being spent?—No.

Oh, yes, I did. I had seen when you got these large sums of money how they were being expended?—Yes, but I trusted Ma Pak To.

Mr. Valpy: Apart from these men, you owe Ma Pak To \$4,000?—Yes, so he says. I would put him down at about that sum.

His Lordship: I cannot think what you did with all this money. Hongkong is not an expensive place, is it?

The debtor: Very little of it went through my hands. He had gone and what was the price?—Yes.

What did he want it for?—He said that he wanted it for office expenses. And as I said, there was money owing to him for starting the business.

How do you mean? He was not the professional man. You were?—There was \$3,000 which went on furniture.

Have you seen the bill for that furniture?—I am not sure.

Do you mean to say that you paid to him or allowed him to take \$2,000 with out even seeing what he had gone and what was the price?—Yes.

Then you must have been out of your senses. I cannot conceive it. I admit that I was very careless.

THE VICTIM'S CLASH.

Mr. Valpy: You know that Ma Pak To was a bankrupt?—No, my lord.

Did he tell you that he was bankrupt?—No, my lord.

Did he tell you that he was bankrupt?—No, my lord.

Did he tell you that he was bankrupt?—No, my lord.

Did he tell you that he was bankrupt?—No, my lord.

Did he tell you that he was bankrupt?—No, my lord.

Did he tell you that he was bankrupt?—No, my lord.

Did he tell you that he was bankrupt?—No, my lord.

Did he tell you that he was bankrupt?—No, my lord.

Then he must have put the money away. What did he do with it all?—I only had a small portion of it.

Ma Pak To says that he has advanced \$3,000 or \$4,000 for office expenses. Is that correct?—I suppose he must have done.

His Lordship: I cannot think what you used it for. How many rooms had you?—Two.

His Lordship: What had you there? You would want only the ordinary lawyer's furniture—a few hundred dollars' worth—and your brains. You did not want anything more than that.

Mr. Valpy: Ma Pak To says that this \$3,000 or \$4,000 has been borrowed from time to time, and he also paid the rent of the office. That is not quite correct. Is it partially correct, that you borrowed money from him from time to time?—I used to ask him for money when I wanted it.

His Lordship: You seem to me to be in a sort of vicious circle. Ma Pak To says that he is bankrupt because you did not pay him, and you say that you are bankrupt because he did not pay you. Between the two of you, the money seems to have disappeared. It must have been spent on something or somebody.

The debtor stated that he lived at the Hongkong Hotel, which cost him as much as \$20 a month. He did not gamble or speculate. His Club bill came to \$30 or \$35 or \$30 a month. The rent of the offices was \$110 a month—\$60 for one room and \$50 for the other. Salaries and wages came to \$300 or \$400.

His Lordship: But you did not pay them. The men left because you did not pay them.

Mr. Valpy: Did you pay the people who did not advance you money?—Yes.

REAL CLERKS AND DUMMIES.

His Lordship: Why should you pay the people who did not advance you money and not those who did give you advances?

Mr. Valpy: They were people of real ability, I suppose.

His Lordship: The men who were paid were the real clerks, not the dummies.

The debtor: I did not know who were paid or who were not paid.

Part of his hotel bill, said the debtor, was paid by a friend.

His Lordship: That is no credit to you. The debtor added that he hired a piano at \$15 a month, of which he had paid some. He owed a good deal but that included music as well. The \$174 which he owed to Wing Hing & Co. was for office and things. Tak Cheong was also his tailor. He owed \$40 for the rent of his office. He had the office from May 1914 to August 1916. For some time he was getting work to do, in the police court and so on. The clerks and compradors began to advance money at the end of 1915, he thought. When Ma Pak To said that he could not advance any more money, he knew that the business was going downhill.

Mr. Valpy: It really amounts to this, that for the last year you were in Hongkong you were living on the money deposited by your clerks?—I must have been—yes. There were small sums coming into the office.

His Lordship: Security money advanced by your clerks?—I say money advanced.

Money advanced as a guarantee. That is rather a horrible condition of affairs, is it not?—I did not consider myself in the light of a trustee.

What did you consider yourself in the light of, however?—A borrower from your clerks?—Yes.

POOR FAMILY'S SACRIFICE.

Mr. Valpy: When, to your own knowledge, things were going downhill, getting men of experience such as you needed to keep the business going at all, you employed a succession of very young people who had no experience whatever. In fact, Chung Yik Hing told his District Officer that he found that no experience was needed whatever. All that was required was a deposit of \$7,000.

The debtor: Ma Pak To must have told him that.

Is it reasonable or proper that \$100 a month should be offered to a mere school boy without any experience?—Yes, I think so.

Do you think that it was reasonable and proper to take \$1,700 as security from him and then offer to pay him 10 per cent. interest?—No, it would not have been proper if it was not for this.

What real hope or expectation had you of being able to pay these later advances?—It might have come in.

His Lordship: You might have won the lottery.

Mr. Valpy read an extract from a statement stating that the boy's family were very poor and had to strain every nerve to raise the money for the security.

"If that does not strike you nor appeal to you somewhere, Mr. Jozz, I am very sorry for you," he commented.

The debtor: That is the first time I have heard of it.

Proceeding, Mr. Valpy said that that was all, but he could not ask his Lordship to excuse the examination. The same reasons as before still held good, and moreover he was anticipating a further communication from the Official Receiver of Hongkong.

The examination was adjourned sine die.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Reim Sze. Tides during the years 1918-19.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the standing in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard 4 feet 3 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet inches to the heights given in the table.

March 8th to 14th, 1918.

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the late SIEN TING,**
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins,
D.S.P. (R.).

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.

With reference to Orders of March 4th and 5th, applications for duty as supervisors in connection with the system of searching of passengers, baggage by Chinese regular police and revenue officers will not be received after Saturday, March 9th.

SECTION PATROLMEN.

Instruction as to light duties generally of Section Patrolmen being issued in the form of a printed page to be inserted as Departmental Order No. 15 (b) in D.O. Book.

A supply has been sent to the Company commanders to whom application must be made for them by Platoon and Section Commanders. The latter will be held responsible for their issue to all ranks.

TRUNCHEONS.

Truncheons are being issued at the Equipment Parade to all ranks not being previously in possession of same. Patrolmen on duty will after issue is completed, be required to produce truncheons when parading for duty.

Platoons will report at Headquarters Club at 12.30 p.m. as follows:—

No. 5 and 4 Platoons—Friday, March 8th.

No. 7 and 8 Platoons—Tuesday, March 12th.

No. 5 and 6 Platoons—Thursday, March 14th. Men on duty and therefore unable to attend with their respective units, will attend instead on Friday, March 15th.

Practices will take place at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, March 12th, Friday, March 15th, Tuesday, March 19th and Friday, March 22nd.

The 4th Section will take place on Wednesday, March 13th and 14th.

MILITARY HANDICAP.

Entry to the Blandford Handicap Competition will be closed on Monday, the 11th instant. Intending competitors who have not done so will please send in their names together with the entrance fee of \$1.10 to Staff Inspector Arnold on or before this date.

By Order,
T. F. HAYES,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Basutia have been suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Fai O ... 8.00 P.M. ... 8.30 A.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. ... 9.30 A.M.

Chung Chow ... 7.30 A.M. ... 4.30 P.M.

Shantou, Shatin and Shengshui ... 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, San Tin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Janton, Samui ... 7.30 A.M. ... 8.00 P.M.

and Wanchow ... 8.00 P.M. ... 8.30 A.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M. ... 8.00 A.M.

... 1.30 P.M. ... 8.00 P.M.

Kongmoon ... 8.00 P.M. ... 8.00 P.M.

Nampan and ... 8.00 P.M. ... 8.00 P.M.

Shamshun ... 10.00 A.M. ... 8.00 A.M.

... 4.00 P.M. ... 8.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ... 7.30 A.M. ... 8.30 A.M.

Canton ... 7.30 A.M. ... 8.30 A.M.

Tai Ping ... 9.30 P.M. ... 8.30 P.M.

Shak Kiu ... 9.30 P.M. ... 8.30 P.M.

Kongmoon ... 8.00 P.M. ... 8.00 P.M.

Kyngchuk ... 8.00 P.M. ... 8.00 P.M.

Kaukau ... 8.00 P.M. ... 8.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 8 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 7, 1918.

On London ... 2/11 1/2

Bank Wire ... 2/11 1/2

On demand ... 2/11 1/2

30 days sight ... 2/11 1/2

4 months sight ... 2/11 1/2

Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/11 1/2

On Paris ... 407 1/2

On demand ... 407 1/2

On New York ... 7 1/2

On demand ... 7 1/2

On Bombay ... 7 1/2

On demand ... 7 1/2

On Calcutta ... 7 1/2

On demand ... 7 1/2

On Madras ... 7 1/2

On demand ... 7 1/2

On Singapore ... 7 1/2

On demand ... 7 1/2

On Shanghai ... 7 1/2

On demand ... 7 1/2

On Yokohama ... 7 1/2

On demand ... 7 1/2

On Kobe ... 7 1/2

On demand ... 7 1/2

On Osaka ... 7 1/2

On demand ... 7 1/2

On Manila ... 7 1/2

On demand ... 7 1/2

On Cebu ... 7 1/2

On demand ... 7 1/2

On Batavia ... 7 1/2

On demand ... 7 1/2

On Singapore ... 7 1/2

On demand ... 7 1/2

**ECZEMA IN RASH
ON HEAD, FACE**

And Neck. Mass of Sore Eruptions.
Burning Terrible. Kept Awake.
Cure Entirely Healed.

"A few months after birth my daughter had eczema on her head, face, and neck. It first appeared as a rash and her head was the most of sore eruptions. The irritation and burning were terrible, and used to keep her awake nearly all night. I had to cover her hands to prevent her from scratching."

"After a year I was told to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I did. After using about two tins she was nearly healed, and by the time I had used three tins she was entirely healed."

(Signed) Mrs. Mary Sumner, Well House Farm, Everley, Nr. Winchester, Hants., Eng., August 15, 1916.

No better results prepared exist than Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 25, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 7d. 12h. 17m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly over the Philippines, and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere. An anticyclone is again central over N. China, and fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.03 inch, against an average of 3.55 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 8th March:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 7, 1918.—a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

W. Stock ... 68

Memo ... 54

Hokodate ... 64

Tokio ... 64

Kobe ... 64

Kagasaki ... 64

Yokohama ... 64

Osaka ... 64

Shanghai ... 64

Amoy ... 64

Swatow ... 64

Shantou ... 64

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Shanghai ... 64

Amoy ... 64

Swatow ... 64

Shantou ... 64

SHARE REPORT.

MARCH 7th, 1918.

Stock and paid up Value.	Quoted 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai	91 1/2	Final of 23 3/4 & bonus of £1 at Ex. 31/3/1917	6 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCE.			
Yankee	\$ 50 3/32 b.	\$7 final making \$25 a/c 1916 and Interim of \$15 a/c 1916. Final dividend of 15 1/2 making 40 1/2 for 1916.	7 1/2 p.c.
North China	\$ 111 1/2 b.	Final of £39 and bonus of £10 a/c 1916 and Interim of £30 a/c 1916. Final of £15 making £21 for 1916 and special of £3 on account 1916	11 p.c.
Yankee	\$ 40 1/2	\$7 and bonus \$4 for 1915.	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	\$ 40 3/32	\$7 for 1915	8 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPIERS.			
Douglas Steamships	\$ 40 7/77	Final of \$5 a/c 1916-1917.	19 1/2 p.c.
Steamboats	\$ 15 1/7 1/2 b.	50 cent for 1917	6 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China	—	—	—
(Preferred)	\$ 32 1/2 b.	Int. of 3-1/2 a/c 1917	6 p.c.
(Deferred)	\$ 28 1/2 b. 155 & 165 1/2 a.	Int. of 5-1/2 a/c 1917	19 p.c.
"Shell" Transport	\$ 111 1/2	Interim 3-1/2 a/c 1917 free of income tax coupon 30.	—
"Star Ferry"	\$ 32 1/2	\$1.80 div. and 30 cents to bonus for year ending 30-4-17	7 1/2 p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugar	\$ 100 480 b. 83 a.	\$18 for 1916.	14 1/2 p.c.
Malacca Sugar	P. 80 3/32 b.	P. 8 for 1917.	18 1/2 p.c.
MINING.			
Malacca	\$ 140 b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10 1/2 a/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9	7 p.c.
Langkat	\$ 10 1/2 14/14 a.	Tia. 1 for 1916	8 1/2 p.c.
Ranb	\$ 143 b.	—	—
Trench Mines	\$ 1 28/-	1/- interim making 4-1/2 a/c 1916.	25 p.c.
Ural Caspian	\$ 1 20/- a.	3 1/2 for 1916	—
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves	\$ 60 3/32 a.	\$6 div. and \$4 bonus making \$10 a/c 1917.	16 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks	\$ 50 1/32 a.	Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1917.	24 p.c.
Shanghai Docks	\$ 100 1/2 54 1/2 b.	Tia. 3 for year ending 30-4-17	12 p.c.
HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS.			
Hongkong Hotels	\$ 487 b.	\$3 final making \$6 a/c 1917	5 1/2 p.c.
Central Estate	\$ 10 1/2 180 b.	\$7 a/c 1917	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	\$ 10 1/2 336 b.	Final of \$23 making \$7 a/c 1917.	7 1/2 p.c.
Empire Estate	\$ 10 1/2 43 1/2 b.	50 cents for 1915	8 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Estate	\$ 10 1/2 43 1/2 b.	\$2 1/2 for 1917	6 1/2 p.c.
West Point	\$ 10 1/2 43 1/2 b.	Final of \$3 making \$6 a/c 1917	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	T. 50 1/2 72	3 1/2 a/c half year 30-8-17.	7 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Yankee	T. 70 1/2 175	Tia. 20 for year ending 31-10-17	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Cottons	T. 50 1/2 135 b. 134 a.	Tia. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-8-17.	5 p.c.
Yankee	T. 10 1/2 154 b. 154 1/2 a.	Tia. 2 for 1917	12 p.c.
Yankee	T. 5 1/2 8 1/2	\$1.25 a/c 1917	—
Yankee	T. 42 b.	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Yankee	\$ 13 3/4 b.	50 cts. for 1916	9 1/2 p.c.
Yankee	\$ 8 84.75	3 p.c. for year ending 30-8-17	—
Yankee	\$ 10 97.10 b.	70 cents for 1915	9 1/2 p.c.
Yankee	\$ 7 1/2 30	\$8 for year ending 31-7-17	13 p.c.
Yankee	\$ 7 1/2 79.90 a.	50 cents for 1916	11 p.c.
Hongkong Electric	\$ 10 1/2 43 b.	\$2 a/c 1916/17 Bonus 72 cts.	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong	\$ 10 1/2 43 b.	\$2 interim a/c 1917	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong	\$ 10 1/2 43 b.	\$1 interim a/c 1917	10 p.c.
Hongkong	\$ 10 1/2 43 b.	Final of 14 1/2 a/c 1917.	9 1/2 p.c.
Steel Foundry	\$ 10 1/2 43 b.	\$1 a/c year 31-5-17	10 p.c.
Tramways	\$ 10 1/2 43 b.	1 1/2 for 1916/1917	7 1/2 p.c.
Tramways	\$ 10 1/2 43 b.	3 cents for year 31-5-17	11 1/2 p.c.
Waterworks	\$ 10 1/2 43 b.	12 1/2 a/c 1917	10 p.c.
Yankee	\$ 10 1/2 43 b.	5 cents for 1916	10 p.c.
Yankee	\$ 10 1/2 43 b.	50 cents for 1915/1916	—
Sellers: MOKON & TAYLOR, Share and Deposit Brokers.			